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DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1963

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Town Hall,
The Parade,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

September, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a report for the year 1963. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/64 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

Compared with the very favourable figures of 1962, the vital statistics for 1963 were not quite so satisfactory. The birth rate showed a slight fall, the death rate a slight rise and the number of infant deaths increased. These variations are liable to occur from year to year when the total figures involved are small, as they are in respect of this district. They do not necessarily indicate any deterioration in the health conditions of the area. There was an increase in the number of deaths from respiratory conditions, and this was no doubt associated with the very severe weather in the first quarter of the year. There was a fall in the number of deaths due to road accidents and a rise in the number due to other accidents. The number of suicides rose to eight and in this connection it is important to note that a branch of the Samaritans is now operating in the district. It is possible for anyone tempted to suicide to make a telephone call to Reigate 48444: on this line a 24 hour watch is kept by interested and sympathetic persons. It is known from experience that the opportunity of speaking to a sympathetic listener at such a time may have a decisive effect in causing a change of mind.

As expected, 1963 was a year in which an epidemic of measles occurred. The only other infectious disease to be prevalent was Sonne dysentery, of which there were outbreaks in Horley and Charlwood.

The report of Mr. E. A. Atkinson, Chief Public Health Inspector, is included under this cover and will be found to contain much of interest on many important items. The work of his department has continued to be carried out at a high level of efficiency, and his staff deserve due appreciation for the way in which they have carried out their work.

I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Council for their continued interest in the work of the Public Health Department and for the support which they have given me.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE 1963 - 1964

Chairman of the Committee	Mr. W. G. L. Austin, C.C.
Vice-Chairman " "	Miss E. A. B. Wilding
Members " "	Mr. F. R. Babb
	Mr. T. Bourhill
	Mr. N. Brown, A.M.I.E.E.
	Mrs. I. Carr
	Mr. V. H. Deuchar, J.P., C.C.
	Mr. S. C. Dunmore
	Mr. E. Epsom
	Mr. A. Farley
	Maj.Gen. E. H. Goulburn, D.S.O
	Mr. B. W. K. Lucas
	Mr. S. B. Morgan
	Mrs. B. C. North
	Mr. J. A. Reid
	Mr. S. H. Rundle
	Col. T. R. B. Sanders, C.B.
	Group Capt. F. Whitworth

Representatives of the Council on

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. T. Bourhill
Mrs. I. Carr
Mr. W. F. Charlton
Miss E. A. B. Wilding

(2) TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Mr. S. H. Rundle (Dorking)
Mr. S. C. Dunmore (Reigate)

DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B.,B.S.,(Lond.),M.R.C.S.,(Eng.),L.R.C.P.,(Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Eric A. Atkinson

M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

R. R. Charman

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

D. D. Heath

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R. G. Ayling

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk:

Miss E. E. Nolan

Clerk/Telephonist:

Mrs. G.F. Mitchell

Junior Clerk:

Miss B. M. Brett

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk:

S. R. Smith

Shorthand Typists:

Miss E. M. Knight

Miss R. Crouch

Outdoor Staff

Outside Inspector:

W. J. Woodards

Rodent Officer:

J. Hay

The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts and for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

The Chief Public Health Inspector also acts as Housing Officer to the Rural District Council.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1963

1.	<u>VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR</u>				
Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	53,943
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	31,710
Population (estimated mid-year 1963)	...	...	...	...	32,780
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	0.6
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1963					10,085
Rateable value at 31st December, 1963	...	...	...	...	£1,722,003
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£6,850

PARISHES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT WITH AREA AND POPULATION (Census 1951 & 61)

	Area (acres)	Population		No. of occupied dwellings		Persons
		1951	1961	1951	1961	
ABINGER	7,481	1,889	1,926	549	643	0.3
BETCHWORTH	2,562	1,614	1,657	440	524	0.6
BUCKLAND	1,362	640	650	183	212	0.5
CARL	5,694	2,386	2,900	713	992	0.5
CHARLWOOD	6,901	2,757	2,801	760	832	0.4
HEADLEY	1,640	591	725	124	199	0.4
HOLMWOOD	3,749	1,084	1,134	285	327	0.3
HORLEY	7,449	11,394	16,052	3,278	5,065	2.2
LEIGH	3,419	820	956	224	290	0.3
NEWDIGATE	4,744	1,220	1,394	365	475	0.3
OCKLEY	3,400	798	855	243	271	0.3
WOTTON	5,542	639	660	191	204	0.1
	53,943	25,832	31,710	7,365	10,034	0.6

Vital Statistics for the Area (cont.)

Live Births

Total Male Female

Total	581	309	272
Legitimate	553	293	260
Illegitimate	28	16	12

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	17.7
Standardised birth rate	17.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.8

Still Births

Total	10	3	7
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Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births	16.8
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Deaths

Total	333	172	161
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Crude death rate per 1,000 population	10.2
Standardised death rate	11.2

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	16	11	5
Legitimate	15	11	4
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	27.5
" " " " " " " - legitimate	27.1
" " " " " " " - illegitimate	35.7

Neonatal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	8
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Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.8
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Early Neonatal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age	8
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Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.8
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Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	30.5
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Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-
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Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	-
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POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid-year 1963 was 32,780, and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 380 on last year's estimate. Excess of births over deaths, representing the natural increase, was 248.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 581. The crude birth rate for the year was 17.7. Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other districts. To overcome this a comparability factor has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. For 1963 the factor given was (1.0) and the crude and standardised birth rates were therefore identical. Comparison of the rate with past years is shown in Table II.

Twenty-eight births were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 4.8. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 6.9.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 333 representing a crude death rate of 10.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total comprised 172 males and 161 females, and was 26 more than in 1962.

A comparability factor (1.10) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate increased it from 10.2 to 11.2. Comparison of the rate with past years is shown in Table II.

Approximately 50% of the deaths took place in hospitals.

Causes of Death

The causes of deaths assigned to the district are classified in Table III. Of the total, diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21) caused 155 deaths (equivalent to 4.72 per 1,000 population), diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 53 deaths (equivalent to 1.61 per 1,000 population). Malignant diseases (categories 10-14) caused 56 deaths (equivalent to 1.70 per population.)

Deaths from Road Accidents

Five residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents in which motor vehicles were involved, compared with six in 1962. Those killed were in one case the driver of a car, in the second a motor cyclist and in the remainder pedestrians struck by motor vehicles.

Deaths (cont.)

Other Accidents

These numbered ten and included one death caused by burns received from an electric fire, three from accidental coal gas poisoning, one from drowning, one from asphyxiation due to epileptic convulsions and one from asphyxiation of an infant caused by a plastic cover coming in contact with its face.

Suicide

There were eight deaths certified as having been caused by suicide. In one case death was due to carbon monoxide poisoning from the domestic gas supply, in three to barbitone poisoning, one to gunshot wounds and one to hanging.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered sixteen and the infant mortality rate was 27.7 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales was 20.9. Eight of the deaths occurred within one week of birth.

In Table II the infant mortality rates from 1931 are set out with the national figures for comparison. The figures demonstrate the fall which has occurred in both sets of figures.

Of the causes of deaths in the year under review, three were due to prematurity, three to congenital abnormalities incompatible with prolonged life, three to complications in the process of labour, two to accidental asphyxiation by cot bedding and five to respiratory infections of which three occurred in the period of extreme cold in the first quarter of the year.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.

The maternal mortality rate for 1963 for England and Wales was 0.28 per 1,000 live and still births.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I includes birth and death rates with a comparison with the figures for 1962: Table II gives a comparison of birth death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales for the same period. Table III shows the classification of causes of deaths and Tables IV - IX are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Horley and District Cottage Hospital is the only hospital situated in the district. It has a bed complement of 16 and is staffed by the local general practitioners with a panel of consultants whose services can be called upon if necessary.

The Dorking General Hospital and the Redhill County Hospital, together with its branch at Smallfields, provide accommodation for medical, surgical and maternity cases, and it is to these that the majority of patients requiring in-treatment are admitted. Residents of the Parish of Headley are usually accommodated in hospitals in Leatherhead and Epsom.

A patient suffering from an infectious disease and requiring treatment in hospital may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, depending on the accommodation available at the time. During the year eight cases of infectious disease were admitted to Bletchingley Hospital, one to Cuddington Hospital, one to Queen Mary's Hospital and one to the Western Fever Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are provided at the East Surrey Hospital, the Redhill County Hospital, the Dorking General Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to either of two Public Health Laboratories of the Medical Research Council, situated at West Park Hospital, Epsom, and at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. These laboratories also undertake bacteriological examinations of samples of water supplies, milk and food, including ice-cream, and biological examinations for tubercle bacilli in milk.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

The main ambulance station for the area is at Pendleton Road, Redhill, (Tel. No. Reigate 4835).

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in any sudden illness in the streets or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone, use the Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, are not normally removed without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accidents are arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request, accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users. There is also a sub-station in the vicinity of Gatwick Airport.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Divisional Health Sub-Committee and its officers with headquarters at "Caberfeigh", Hatchlands Road, Redhill (Tel. No. Redhill 3206)

Immunisation against Infectious Diseases

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres. Poliomyelitis vaccination is restricted to persons aged 40 years and under, though treatment is also available to people whose occupation is thought to carry additional risk of infection, and also to expectant mothers.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available to children of school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

For convenience of reference details of clinics available in various parts of the district are set out in tabular form.

<u>Type of Clinic</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Time of Session</u>
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	Ewhurst Village Hall	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	Peaslake Old School Room	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary	2nd & 4th Fri. 2 p.m.
	The Vicarage, Betchworth	1st Tues. 2 p.m.
	Brockham Homes, Brockham	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	Wesley Hall, Capel	2nd & 4th Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Parish Hall, Charlwood	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Headley	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	Congregation School Room, Walton-on-the-Hill	1st & 3rd Tues. 2 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead	Fri. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, North Holmwood	1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
	S.C.C. Clinic, 55 Station Rd., Horley	Wed. 9.30 a.m. Fri. 2 p.m.
	Institute Hall, Leigh	2nd Mon. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Newdigate (voluntary)	3rd Tues. 2 p.m.

<u>Type of Clinic</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Time of Session</u>
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Ockley	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	Parish Hall, Salfords	2nd & 4th Tues. 2 p.m.
	Dene Street, Dorking	Mon. & Wed. 2 p.m.
	Reading Room, Westcott	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	S.C.C. Clinic 55 Station Road, Horley	Wed. 2 p.m.
	Redhill County Hospital	Tues 1.30 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
Dental Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, 55 Station Road, Horley	By Appointment
Remedial Exercises	" " " "	" "
Speech Therapy	" " " "	" "
Tuberculosis	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	Redhill General Hospital	Mon. 2 p.m.
	Earlswood Common, Redhill	Thurs. 2 p.m.
		2nd Thurs. 5.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital Dorking Road, Epsom	Mon. & Tues. 2 p.m. 3rd Thurs. 9.30 a.m. Fri. 9.30 a.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Health Centre, Shaws Corner, Reigate	Tues. 6-7.30 p.m. (except the Tues. following a bank holiday)
	Dorking General Hospital	Tues. 6-7.30 p.m. (except the Tues. following a bank holiday)
	Epsom District Hospital	Fri. 7 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Redhill County Hospital	Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital Guildford	Males: Tues. & Fri. 5-7 p.m. Females: Mon. 2-7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30-11 a.m.
	St. Helier Hospital Carshalton	Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m. Females: Wed. 5-7 p.m.
	(And at the Out-patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)	
	(10)	

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951

Section 47 of the 1948 Act gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who, for one reason or another, are not receiving proper care and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers, but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

Action was taken under this Section only once during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER SUPPLIES

The East Surrey Water Company provides piped water supplies to ten of the twelve parishes of the rural district, namely, Betchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Headley, Horley, Newdigate, Leigh, Holmwood, Capel, and Ockley, and also supplies the Rammore area of Wotton.

The supply to the parishes of Holmwood, Capel and Ockley is derived from the series of wells sunk into the Folkestone beds on the western outskirts of Dorking. This water is chlorinated but not softened before distribution.

The supply to the remainder of the area is obtained, to a great extent, from deep wells in the chalk of the North Downs, and is softened and chlorinated before distribution. Additional supplies are available from bore holes in the greensand formation.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board supply piped water to the parish of Abinger and to the greater part of the parish of Wotton. This water is obtained from deep bore holes in the greensand in Guildford Rural District.

The chemical and bacteriological qualities of the water supplies of both undertakings have remained consistently satisfactory and of a high standard of purity during the year.

Extension of Piped Water Supplies

The rural district is fortunate in having a widespread distribution of piped water supplies to the various parishes. There are still a few areas, however, to which the mains have not been extended, and where water is obtained from wells and springs. They are located mainly in the more isolated parts of the parishes of Abinger, Holmwood and Wotton. Though some of these supplies are known to be unreliable, it has not, so far, been possible for an alternative supply to be provided.

The negotiations which were mentioned in my Report for 1962 concerned piped supplies to 5 dwellings in the Cudworth area of the parish of Newdigate and to 17 dwellings in the Friday Street area in the parish of Wotton, and continued throughout 1963. It is a matter for regret that negotiations on so vital a matter as a piped water supply should continue for another twelve months without being brought to fruition. However, at the time of writing this Report, mid 1964 - it is obvious that negotiations have reached the point of completion and it is hoped that full supplies will be in operation at an early date.

PREMISES WITHOUT AN AVAILABLE PIPED WATER SUPPLY

The number of occupied houses without a piped water supply within reasonable distance, is as follows:-

Premises without an available piped water supply (cont.)

	Wells	Springs	No Supply	Total
Abinger	2	-	-	2
Betchworth	-	-	-	-
Buckland	-	-	-	-
Capel	-	7	1	8
Charlwood	-	-	-	-
Headley	-	-	-	-
Horley	3	-	-	3
Holmwood	-	-	-	-
Leigh	-	-	-	-
Newdigate	-	-	-	-
Ockley	-	-	-	-
Wotton	3	23	-	26
TOTAL	14	30	1	45

A proportion of these supplies are unreliable in either quality or quantity and in some cases both.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Briefly, the position with regard to the sewerage systems which exist in seven of the twelve parishes is as follows:-

ABINGER

The sewerage of the hamlet of Forest Green in the parish of Abinger was completed in 1960. This disposal plant consists of a settling chamber, filters and sludge beds, and has been designed to deal with an estimated population of 1,959.

BETCHWORTH

A proportion of the parish has been sewered by a gravitational system discharging to a pumping station in the Wonham Lane, whence the sewage is lifted by automatic electric pumps into the sewers of the Dorking Urban District Council for treatment by that authority.

BUCKLAND

During the year the contract was let for the first phase of the Buckland Village drainage scheme. The scheme provides for the provision of a main sewer serving Buckland Green, Rectory Lane and Tranquil Dale, discharging to a pumping station situated adjacent to "The Red Lion" Betchworth, and thence by rising main to existing sewers in Betchworth parish.

Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

CAPEL

The parish of Capel has a small system of sewerage serving the built-up area of the village and Beare Green. The sewers discharge gravitationally to a treatment plant comprising settlement tanks, pumping plant and four filter beds. Some proportion of the sewage, after settlement, is treated by broad irrigation.

Since 1950 the sewers have been extended to serve the White Hart Estate and the Misbrock Green areas, and the Council estate at Bennetts Wood.

CHARLWOOD

(i) A comprehensive system serves the entire village and discharges via two pumping stations to the Horley Sewerage Works. This work was completed in 1957 at an approximate cost of £130,000.

One disquieting feature of the drainage system in the parish of Charlwood is the rapidity with which at times of heavy rain the system becomes surcharged. Occasions have arisen when, despite 24 hours pumping, little headway has been made in reducing the volume of sewage in the system. Beyond doubt the greater part of the trouble stems from the original sewers in the parish, and arrangements have now been made for these old sewers to be taken up and relaid.

(ii) Sewering of the hamlet of Lowfield Heath was commenced during the year and by the end of the year considerable progress had been made in providing the system of main drainage to some 84 houses in this area. The disposal is by discharge into the main sewer serving Gatwick Airport and thence to the Horley Sewerage Works.

HOLMWOOD

The condition of the Holmwood Sewerage Disposal Works and the necessity for a new Disposal Works at Broad Lane, Newdigate, was outlined in full in my report for 1959, but following an appeal by the local inhabitants against the proposed site of the new Works, the whole scheme has to be revised. The question of adequate sewage disposal for the Holmwood area is now one of urgent priority since the existing works at Holmwood have proved to be completely incapable of dealing with the flow. Moreover, the building of much needed houses at Beare Green depends upon the provision of satisfactory drainage disposal arrangements.

HORLEY

The enlargement of the Sewerage Works at Horley was virtually completed during the year and the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, and Sewerage Works Manager, are to be congratulated on the greatly improved condition of the Sewerage Works and its surroundings. It cannot be over-emphasised that when a Sewerage Disposal Works is situated in the position occupied by the Horley Works, it is a matter of great importance that not only should the Works function satisfactorily but should be as pleasing as possible.

In this connection with the development of the Court Lodge Estate, Horley, where the Council propose to erect some 550 dwellings, considerable work in connection with the provision of new sewers had to be undertaken.

Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

Horley (cont.)

Tenders amounting to £48,150 were accepted by the Council for the new sewers in January, 1963, together with a tender amounting to £97,180 for a Horley foul relief sewer and a main trunk surface water sewer. Work in connection with these two contracts was well advanced by the end of the year.

During the year the Public Health Committee reviewed the priority of new drainage schemes, and placed the following schemes in order of priority:-

Balcombe Road extension, Goldharbour, Ironsbottom, Lowfield Heath, New House Lane, Salfords and phase one of The Done, Abinger Hammer.

This list was to be again reviewed in January, 1964. During the year, however, work commenced on the Lowfield Heath scheme, where a tender amounting to £18,898. 4s. 6d. was accepted for the provision of a main drainage system to serve 84 houses, and on the 25th November, 1963, a tender amounting to £20,051 was accepted in respect of the new sewer to serve 25 properties in the Balcombe Road - Black Corner area. Sewage from this area is discharged into the sewers of the Crawley Urban District Council for treatment at their Works.

OCKLEY

The parish of Ockley is served by two small disposal works consisting of screening chambers, settling tanks, filters, syphoning chambers and humus tanks which have functioned satisfactorily.

RIVERS, STREAMS AND DITCHES

(i) River Mole

Nineteen hundred and sixty-three will go down on record as the year in which the department became to some extent pre-occupied with problems arising out of pollution to rivers, streams or ditches. In June, many complaints were received concerning the condition of the River Mole, and fears were expressed as to possible dangers to health.

The Sewerage Works serving Crawley New Town which comprised a modern plant carefully designed and constructed, was not operating satisfactorily, and enquiries by the Engineer and Surveyor to the Crawley Urban District Council revealed that some inhibitory substance was gaining access to the sewers and preventing the dispersal of the sludge. The result being that the Crawley Urban District Council had considerable difficulty in disposing of their sludge, and inevitably some pollution of the River Mole took place.

There were also complaints concerning aerial nuisance arising from the depositing of the sludge in large open lagoons. This aerial nuisance has affected, principally, the employees at Gatwick Airport. The Crawley Urban District Council and the staff, took every step possible to trace the source of the nuisance, and invited the assistance of the Water Pollution Research Board, and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Development.

River Mole (cont.)

The Rural District Council, however, was not entirely satisfied, and at the Meeting on the 1st August, 1963, gave instructions for the service of an Abatement Notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The Crawley Urban District Authority then installed an Airwick Deodorising Apparatus which had the effect of minimising the aerial nuisance.

Although the condition of the River Mole was not a matter which primarily affected the Rural District Council, the Thames Conservancy Board was the supervising authority, and their technical Officers were in close contact with the Officers of the Crawley Urban District Council.

(ii) Horley Row, Horley

The condition of approximately 340 yards of ditch in Horley Row gave rise to serious concern during the year, and, as is not unusual, efforts to ascertain the ownership of the land were inconclusive, as adjacent land owners each denied responsibility.

The ditch was obstructed, giving rise to large pools of foul stagnant water, and in addition was seriously rat infested. The Council assumed responsibility for the clearing of this ditch, and accepted a tender amounting to £83.

(iii) Ditch adjacent to Meadowcroft Close, Horley.

The ditch adjacent to Meadowcroft Close became obstructed and full of stagnant water but, unfortunately, the complete solution of the obstructed ditches in this area will not be found until the whole length of ditch running from Balcombe Road through to the Burstow Stream has been cleaned out and regraded. This is a task of some magnitude, and it has not been possible for the Council to undertake this work since the provision in the Rate estimates is limited.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

In January, 1961, the Council adopted the following statement as indicating the terms under which it had resolved to provide a service of cesspool emptying:-

By virtue of the powers thereby enabling them under Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council do undertake the performance of cesspool cleansing service throughout the whole of the rural district in accordance with the following terms:-

(a) Basis of Service

The Council undertake on written request to carry out:-

- (i) six emptyings per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of 2,000 gallons or more; and
- (ii) the removal of up to a maximum of 12,000 gallons per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons.

Cesspool Emptying (cont.)

(b) Application for Services

In accordance with the provisions of Section 282 of the Public Health Act, 1936, all applications for this service shall be made in writing to the Council.

As to the premises on the rota system, the initial application form shall be considered to comply with the Council's requirements for all emptyings made on a rota basis.

(c) Exceptional Cases

That in cases where more than one dwelling is served by the same cesspool, the number of emptyings carried out or the number of gallons removed in respect of that cesspool shall be multiplied by the number of dwellings served.

In cases of hardship, the Council shall deal with such cases on merit, either by extending the service or by levying special charges in accordance with Section 74 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936, which said charges shall be determined and notified to the applicant before any special service is provided.

(d) Charges for Excess Emptyings

(i) That save as provided by paragraph (c) hereof in accordance with the terms of Section 74 (1) of the said Act, the Council do make specific charges for provision of the service in excess of the service mentioned in (a) in accordance with the following scale for the number of gallons removed:-

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| (1) | Cesspool of 750 gallons or less | 13. 0. |
| (2) | Cesspool of 751 to 1,000 gallons | 17. 6. |
| (3) | Cesspool exceeding 1,000 gallons - the nearest multiple of 750 gallons or 1,000 gallons, and the charge adjusted accordingly, from any cesspool in the rural district where the service is performed in accordance with paragraph (a) hereof is required and requested in excess of the six emptyings or 12,000 gallons per cesspool per annum. | |

(ii) That persons requiring the provision of the service on excess of the service mentioned in (a) above shall make request in writing to the Council and shall be required to sign an undertaking to pay the said charge of 13. 0. or 17. 0. per vehicle load, as agreed, before that service is provided.

(e) Nuisances due to defective Cesspools

It shall be the duty of the responsible Officers of the Council to ensure that the most satisfactory service possible is provided, having regard to the resources available to deal promptly with cases where a nuisance or danger to public health exists and to bring to the notice of the Public Health and Housing Committees, cases where a danger to public health exists and to bring to the notice of the Public Health and Housing Committees cases where this policy is involving unreasonable demands on the service, or where defective cesspools are a contributory cause to an existing nuisance.

Cesspool Emptying (cont.)

(f) Use of Private Contractor in Cases of Emergency

Where it appears that the service would be unreasonably delayed because of the absence of workmen through illness or holiday, or for some unforeseeable circumstances, the Engineer and Surveyor is authorised to engage the services of a cesspool emptying contractor, for which purpose provision is made in the annual estimates to cover such occasional employment.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

Disposal is by tipping, most of which can only be described as crude and liable to give rise to nuisance, and this has led to cessation of tipping at Stanhill, Charlwood. The cesspool contents which were originally tipped at this site are now taken to the Horley Sewerage Works.

Treatment at Parkhurst Corner, Abinger, is by settlement and filtration. The disposal of cesspool contents leaves much to be desired and the provision of special facilities at new sewerage disposal works is still waited. There is little doubt that at an early date the Council will need to give serious consideration to the disposal of cesspool contents as the condition of the remaining tips cannot be ignored much longer.

Withdrawal of Cesspool Emptying Service

Following withdrawal of the cesspool emptying service from 19 premises in the Forest Green area which are within 100ft of the public sewer, the Council has now decided to extend the application of this principle to other parishes where premises with cesspools are within 100ft of sewers.

Pail Closets

The scheme for the cleansing of pail closets was continued with beneficial results throughout the year.

By Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council is empowered in cases where a sewer and sufficient water supply is available to contribute up to one-half of the cost of converting pail closets to water closets. During the year one conversion was approved.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Controlled tipping of rubbish from the boroughs of Mitcham and Sutton and Cheam continued in disused sandpits in the parish of Buckland.

The general operation of the tip has proceeded satisfactorily. The hazards inherent in disposing of refuse by controlled tipping such as infestation by rats, mice, flies or crickets or by tip fires are kept to a satisfactory minimum.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are two privately owned open air swimming pools in the rural district open to the public. Both were inspected during the year and samples of water taken for examination. The results were satisfactory.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

Where a death has occurred in the parish of Horley or the parish of Charlwood and further examination is required, the mortuary and post-mortem room at the Redhill County Hospital is available. Forty-five bodies were removed for examination on the instructions of H.M. Coroner from premises in these parishes during the year.

For the remaining parishes of the rural district, the mortuary facilities provided by the Leatherhead Urban District Council, and the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, are available. Sixteen bodies were removed in 1963 to the Leatherhead Mortuary, and one to the Mortuary at Epsom.

The scheme for the construction of a new mortuary at the Epsom District Hospital, large enough to serve the needs of the hospital and of several neighbouring local authorities, is still under consideration. Information has been received that development is expected to commence in 1966.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

There are good reasons, on public health grounds, for regarding cremation as the best method of disposal of the dead. In the past this has entailed a considerable journey to the Crematorium. The opening of a new Crematorium in Randalls Park, Leatherhead, has brought this important service considerably nearer to several parishes of the rural district. This applies to Buckland, Betchworth, Leigh, Headley and parts of Newdigate, Ockley, Wotton and Abinger.

Worth and Woking Crematoria are suitably situated for other parts of the rural district.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	9	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	97	3	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	106	9	1	-

Factories and Workshops (cont.)

2. Cases in which Defects were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two three or more cases).

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
	2	3	4	5	6
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

By Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1947, an employer who sends work of certain prescribed classes to workers to be dealt with in their own homes is required to send a list of such works to the Council in February and August of each year, and failure to do so involves a penalty upon conviction.

The 106 premises on the Register of Factories on the 31st December, 1963, were as follows:-

	<u>Non-Mechanical Power</u>	<u>Mechanical Power</u>
Agricultural Engineers	-	2
Aircraft Servicing Repairs	-	13
Ball Bearing Manufacturers	-	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	-	1
Brick Works	-	5

Register of Factories (cont.)

	<u>Non-Mechanical Power</u>	<u>Mechanical Power</u>
Forward	-	2
Builders' Workshops	-	2
Civil Engineering and Building	-	8
Concrete Mixing	-	1
Cycle Repairers	-	1
Drawing Office Equipment Manufacturers	-	1
Electrical Engineers	-	3
Engineers	-	7
Engineering - Light	-	3
Explosive Manufacturers	-	1
Fine Art Stationery Manufacturers	-	1
Food Manufacturers	-	3
Furniture Repairers	-	1
Garages and Motor Engineers	-	17
Instrument Makers	-	1
Laundries	-	3
Lawn Mower Repairers	-	1
Lime Works	-	1
Motor Vehicle Repairers	-	2
Plastic Manufacturers	-	1
Portable Building Makers	-	3
Printers	-	3
Radio and Television Engineers	-	2
Research Laboratories	-	2
Rubber Tyre Processing	-	1
Sand and Silica Works	-	1
Sawyers	-	1
Tailors	2	-
Tape Recorder Assembly	-	2
Tool Makers	-	1
Undertakers	3	-
Vallet and Dry Cleaners	-	1
Watch Repairers	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>9</u>	<u>77</u>

Returns relating to the inspections of houses and any necessary subsequent action under the Housing and Public Health Acts are now submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. An abridged summary of the figures for the year is set out below:-

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year
 - (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 732
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,649
2. Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 4
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 83
1. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer 38
2. Action under Statutory Powers during the year
 - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957
 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 6
 2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
 - (a) by owners 6
 - (b) by local authority in default of owners -
 - (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts
 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied 24
 2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices
 - (a) by owners 16
 - (b) by local authority in default of owners -

Housing (cont.)

(c) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 1 |
| 2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 8 |

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | - |
| 2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |
| 3. Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were received that the premises would not be re-occupied until made reasonably fit for human habitation | 4 |
| 4. Number of undertakings cancelled, the premises having been rendered fit for human habitation | 4 |

Additional information relating to the work of the Public Health Department in respect of housing conditions is to be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Chief Public Health Inspector's report contains information on the work done in connection with the inspection of premises used in the preparation of food, with the inspection of food and with the supervision of the storage and sale of ice-cream.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council administer the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1958 dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 79 samples were taken in this district and submitted for analysis in 1963. Of these 64 were of milk and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs.

Information was also given that within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs Authority a total of 861 samples were taken for analysis, including 620 of milk. Twenty-six samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, 9 of these being of milk.

6. PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of various infectious diseases. These are expressed per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia which is estimated per 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1962 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1963, classified according to age and sex. Table V shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in each of the twelve parishes.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Notifications were received from medical practitioners of 139 primary vaccinations and 16 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them.

SCARLET FEVER

Ten cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with seven in the previous year. The policy of a speedier return to school of the patient and the non-exclusion of family contacts has provided obvious advantages without any detrimental effects.

DIPHTHERIA

For the fifteenth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Rural District.

Reference to Table VI indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Children should be given primary treatment in the first year of life with reinforcing treatment every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school days. It is not claimed, even with such treatment, that absolute immunity will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres, serving the district, of which details are set out on pages 9 and 10. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools are arranged as required by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 299 children had received primary treatment and 771 reinforcing treatment. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	80	709
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>219</u>	<u>62</u>
	<u>299</u>	<u>771</u>

WHOOPING COUGH

Twenty-six cases of whooping cough were notified compared with seven in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.79 per 1,000 population. Comparable increases in this disease have been noted throughout the country.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 286 children had received treatment. In 282 the primary treatment was combined with diphtheria immunisation and in 274 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

MEASLES

Seven hundred and seventy-three cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 13 in 1962.

POLIOMYELITIS

For the sixth year in succession no case of poliomyelitis was notified.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, including oral vaccine, is now available for any person wishing to be treated. The age limit for the priority group has been raised to forty years. Other priority

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis (cont.)

groups include expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance services and travellers abroad, if proceeding other than to Europe, Canada or the United States of America. Members of the priority groups can apply for treatment at the County Council's Welfare Clinics or from their own doctor. Persons over 40 years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

Notifications have been received that 425 persons were vaccinated for the first time during the year, and that 492 were given reinforcing treatment.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

Two notifications of this infection were received. In both cases the patients contracted their illness while travelling in Southern Europe.

DYSENTERY

One hundred and twenty-one notifications of Sonne Dysentery were received, of which 115 related to an extensive epidemic which affected the parishes of Horley and Charlwood in the first quarter of the year. This type of dysentery does not usually produce a severe illness, but it causes inconvenience by its high infectivity, which results from the fact that the organism can be spread through the medium of faecal soiled hands contaminating food, books, toys etc or through the faecal contamination of lavatory seats, door handles, towels etc. There is also the possibility that the organism may grow in the skin cells not only of the anus but of the mouth, and under the latter condition the infection could be spread by droplet. For these reasons an outbreak of Sonne dysentery once established, is extremely difficult to overcome.

TETANUS

No information was received of the occurrence of tetanus infection.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Immunisation against tetanus may be given separately or may be combined with the agents used for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough. It can be obtained from the family doctor or from the local clinic. During the year 319 children were immunised against tetanus for the first time and of these 274 were treated simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough.

TUBERCULOSIS

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 24 persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 32 removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>		<u>Removals from Register</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in the district	8	By removals to other districts	11
Transfer of persons notified in other areas, now residing in this district	<u>16</u>	By recovery	19
	24	By death +	2
	<u>24</u>		<u>32</u>

+ In one case the cause of death of the notified person was not attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 141 compared with 149 in the previous year.

Notification and Mortality

Eight notifications of tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from that disease. These concerned residents of the district in whom the disease was recognised for the first time. In Table IV they are classified by sex and age, and in Table V by parish of residence.

One death from tuberculosis was registered, giving a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 population, compared with a rate of 0.06 for England and Wales.

In Table VII the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified each year since 1934 have been tabulated. The figures demonstrate the improvement which has taken place in regard to this disease, particularly as regards mortality.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children approaching school leaving age. The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1963.

Communications were sent to the parents of school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

Number offered treatment	523	
Number consenting	406	(equivalent to 77.6%)
Number Mantoux positive	37	(equivalent to 9.8%)
Number vaccinated	342	(equivalent to 62.3%)

Forty-four children were absent at the time the preliminary testing was carried out.

Tuberculosis Care Committee

The Council is represented on the voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee which works in Dorking and Reigate in close association with local chest clinics and hospitals. The assistance granted to tuberculous persons and their dependants included the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothes and sick room requisites, etc., and the payment of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which could not be met from official sources.

Mass Radiography

Information was received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that 643 examinations were carried out on persons in the Rural District during the year.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1962 and 1963

	1962	1963
<u>RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births (crude)	18.64	17.7
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (crude)	9.47	10.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.03	0.03
Influenza	-	0.06
Smallpox	-	-
Polioomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.56	0.98
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.06	0.06
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.22	0.31
Whooping Cough	0.22	0.79
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.06	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	0.40	23.58
Pneumonia	0.28	0.31
Polioomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.34	0.06
Dysentery	1.30	3.69
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.19	0.21
Non-Respiratory	0.15	0.03
<u>RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</u>		
<u>Infant Mortality</u>		
Under 1 year of age	13.25	27.5
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	9.93	13.8
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	9.93	13.8
<u>RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE & STILL) BIRTHS</u>		
Still Births	21.07	16.8
Perinatal Mortality	30.79	30.5
Puerperal Pyrexia (notification of)	3.24	5.08
Maternal Mortality	-	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH & INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-63

(Decennial Averages 1931-60 - Annual 1961-63)

Year	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population			Death Rates per 1,000 Population			Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births
	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley		England and Wales	Dorking and Horley		
1931 - 1940	14.9	14.1		12.2	12.0		58.7 45.3
1941 - 1950	16.9	17.4		12.3	11.3		43.1 32.0
1951 - 1960	15.8	16.8		11.6	10.0		24.8 16.9
1961	17.4	17.3 (17.3) +		12.0	9.5 (10.0) +		21.6 20.1 (11)++
1962	18.0	18.6 (18.6)		11.9	9.5 (9.9)		21.6 13.2 (8)
1963	18.2	17.7 (17.7)		12.2	10.2 (11.2)		20.9 27.5 (16)

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates

++ Bracketed figures give number of deaths

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	-	1	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	5	3	8
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	11	2	13
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	-	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	14	26
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	13	23	36
18. Coronary disease angina	40	25	65
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	4	4
20. Other heart disease	14	22	36
21. Other circulatory disease	8	6	14
22. Influenza	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	17	15	32
24. Bronchitis	14	4	18
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	3	4
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	-	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	13	29
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
34. All other accidents	5	5	10
35. Suicide	3	5	8
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	172	161	333

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelae	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	7	8	72	72	111	80	183	202	13	14	2	3	1	5	4	1	1	1	389	384	773
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	10
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	3	4	2	7	5	8	29	20	9	12	1	1	8	10	2	1	1	1	59	62	121
Non-Pulmonary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE V

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY PARISHES

	ABINGER	BETCHWORTH	BUCKLAND	CAPEL	CHARLWOOD	HEADLEY	HOLMWOOD	HORLEY	LEIGH	NEWDIGATE	OOKLEY	WOTTON	Total
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Paratyphoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
Scarlet Fever	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	17	1	2	1	26
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Measles	27	24	13	126	39	1	31	448	2	19	40	4	773
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	3	1	10
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Dysentery	4	1	1	1	31	1	2	84	1	1	1	1	121
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	7
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10

TABLE VI

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT 1934-1963

(Quinquennial Averages)

Year	Number of Cases Notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	53	0.53	0.04
1939 - 1943	11	0.09	0.04
1944 - 1948	8	0.07	--
1949 - 1953	--	--	--
1954 - 1958	--	--	--
1959 - 1963	--	--	--

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Number of Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934-1938	19	0.77	12	0.62
1939-1943	20	0.90	11	0.46
1944-1948	24	1.05	11	0.48
1949-1953	20	0.73	4	0.16
1954-1958	16	0.57	4	0.13
1959	11	0.36	1	0.03
1960	15	0.48	1	0.03
1961	15	0.47	2	0.06
1962	11	0.34	1	0.03
1963	8	0.24	-	0.03

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Chalkpit Lane,
DORKING,
Surrey.

November, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the annual report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors carried out in 1963. In format the report follows the pattern of previous years, but not only are the Inspectors' figures different but additional aspects of the work are now recorded for the first time. It is this additional work which gives cause for some disquiet. Year by year we see new legislation, which in itself would not appear to impart much additional work on the department, but the cumulative effect makes considerable impact.

The Public Health Committee are aware of this situation, and recognise the need for additional staff. Well trained and experienced Inspectors are not available at the rates of remuneration generally accepted by local authorities as reasonable. Unless therefore the Council is prepared to "break the rules" with regard to salaries of Public Health Inspectors, existing staff must continue to work under considerable pressure and strain. If the rules are broken then the authority lays itself open to a charge of poaching, and a salary spiral is open.

So far as one can see the shortage of trained inspectors will last for some considerable time, and already one sees being introduced into the public health department the so called "technical assistant" i.e. staff with some training but well below the standard of the qualified man.

Inevitable though this appears to be, it must be recorded that in my opinion this is not to the advantage of the Council or the staff.

Once again I have to thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee for his active support and the Members of the Committee for the manner in which they have, from time to time, considered the work of the Health Department; to the Medical Officer of Health my grateful thanks for his continued interest in all our activities; to my colleagues, my willing acknowledgement of all their helpful kindness. Lastly, to the staff of the Public Health Department for all their loyalty without which, as I have said before, the task of the Chief Public Health Officer would be well nigh impossible.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC A. ATKINSON.

Chief Public Health Officer
and Housing Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Inspections and Visits

The total number of inspections and visits in 1963 on various matters pertaining to public health was 5,305. This compares with the previous five years as follows:-

<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
2,872	3,482	3,458	3,383	5,275

Details

<u>Acts or Regulations</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Public Health Act, 1936	Visits re drainage and cesspools	643
	Premises	168
	Animals	54
	Smoke	55
	Noise	21
	Ditches and Watercourses	204
	Moveable dwellings	105
	Closet accommodation	1
	Swimming Pools	10
	Water Supply	18
	Water Samples	11
	Offensive Trades	5
	Miscellaneous nuisances	119
	Infectious disease enquiries	297
	" " contacts	97
	Rooms disinfected	1
	Pathological specimens taken	415
	Dust of effl.	11
	Imported Food	102
	Miscellaneous	13
Factories Act, 1937	Inspection of Factories with power	6
	" " " without "	3
	Visits to Outworkers' premises	2
<u>Premises in respect of which there are</u> <u>Special Regulations</u>		
Petroleum (consolidated) Act, 1928	No. of installations inspected and tested	108
(a) Milk & Dairy Regulations 1949	Dairies and Milkshops	11
	Farms and Cowsheds	4
	Number of Milk Samples	137
(b) Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947	Number of Ice-cream Samples	19
	Visits to dealers	12
	Samples - others	13
(c) Slaughterhouses	Number of Visits	117

Public Health (cont.)

<u>Act or Regulation</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Visits</u>
(d) Other Food Premises	Bakehouses	85
	Cafes	20
	Canteens	4
	Licensed Premises	18
	Butchers	33
	Restaurant Kitchens	29
	Other Food Premises	4
	Greengrocers	14
	Grocers	32
	Meat Inspections	233
(e) Food & Drugs Act, 1955	Visits re Unsound Food	61
(f) Housing Act, 1957	Inspections re unfit dwellings	234
	Visits re Improvement Grants	710
	Visits re Housing Applicants	316
	" " Rent Act, 1957	4
	" " Overcrowding	22
(g) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	Visits re Pest control	618
(h) Gatwick Airport	Visits	91
(i) Animal Boarding Establishments	Visits	10
(j) Unclassified visits		<u>182</u>
	TOTAL	<u>5,205</u>

DETAILS OF STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED - 1963

Act or Regulation	Details	Outstanding 31.12.62	Served 1963	Complied with 1963	Outstanding 31.12.63
Petroleum Regulations 1928	No. of Notices to test installations	--	14	14	--
	Breach of Licensing Conditions	--	--	--	--
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 9	Unsatisfactory drainage to existing buildings	33	11	36	8
" 45	Repair closet	--	--	--	--
" 47	Convert Earth Closet to Water Closet	--	--	--	--
" 50	Overflowing Cesspools	--	1	1	--
" 69	Provision of sanitary accommodation to places of refreshment	1	--	1	--
" 93	Abatement of nuisances:- (a) Premises (b) Animals (c) Offensive accumulations (d) Dust or effluvia (e) Ditches and Watercourses (f) Caravans	-- -- -- -- 1 --	4 2 1 -- -- --	4 2 1 -- 1 --	-- -- -- -- -- --
Factories Act, 1937 Section 9	Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation	--	1	1	--
	CARRIED FORWARD	35	34	61	8

Details of Statutory Notices served - 1963 (cont.)

Act or Regulation	Details	Outstanding 31.12.62	Served 1963	Complied with 1963	Outstanding 31.12.63
	Brought Forward	35	34	61	8
Housing Act, 1957 Section 9	Repair of dwellings	3	6	6	3
Clean Air Act, 1956 Section 16	Abatement of smoke nuisance	-	-	-	-
Food Hygiene Regulations		15	3	18	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949		1	4	5	-
	TOTAL	54	47	90	11

Legal Proceedings

Six complaints were received concerning unsound foodstuffs or defective containers, as follows:-

Steak and Kidney Pie - Mouldy.	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £25.
Dirty Milk Bottle	Warning given.
Coil of wire in bottle of Milk	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £20 plus £15.15. costs.
Lime Frostie Cake	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £7. plus £5.5. costs.
Iced Cake	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £15. plus £1.1. costs.
Steak and Kidney Pie containing portion of hide	Warning given.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936

Ninety licences to store petroleum spirit or mixtures of petroleum were issued during the year, in respect of which fees amounting to £91. 7. 0. were paid. Licences are issued subject to a number of conditions designed to ensure that the risk to life and property as a result of the use or storage of petroleum is minimised. "Petroleum Spirit" is defined as such petroleum as when tested according to the provisions of the Act, give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73° Fahrenheit.

All new installations are pressure tested before being allowed to receive petroleum or petroleum spirits, and no licence is renewed in respect of any installation more than 20 years old without re-testing. The total quantity of petroleum spirit/mixtures stored in the district was 487,270 gallons.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 148 - Infectious Illness

It is an established practice for the Public Health Inspectors, on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health, to visit houses where a case of infectious illness has occurred. The purpose of the visit is to obtain information as to contacts and places of employment in food industry. This information enables the appropriate action to be taken in certain cases to exclude contacts from school or work. In the case of patients who may recover, but still be infective, as in the case of certain illnesses of the dysenteries or food poisoning groups, the weekly collection of specimens for laboratory examination is also made.

Milk

One hundred and five samples of milk were taken for bacteriological or biological examination with the following results:-

Milk (cont.)

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Failed</u>
Pasteurised	79	2
T. T. Pasteurised	12	1
Tuberculin Tested	4	2
Sterilised	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
	100	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The Regulations require that samples on arrival at the laboratory shall be removed from the insulated container and kept at atmospheric shade temperature until the tests are begun, and tests shall be commenced between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the date after the samples are taken.

The various tests applied to milk samples are as follows:-

Methylene Blue reduction test

This test does not provide information as to the number or kinds of bacteria in a given sample, but it does afford a measure of the activity capable of affecting certain dyes, notably methylene blue and therefore the time taken to reduce or decolour methylene blue is taken as an index of the bacterial content.

Samples are presumed to satisfy the test if the time taken to decolourise methylene blue is not less than as follows:-

Nature of Samples	Time taken to decolourise methylene blue	
	Summer (a)	Winter (b)
Tuberculin tested milk	4½ hours	5½ hours
Pasteurised	30 mins.	30 mins.
Raw - ungraded	no prescribed time	
(a)	1st May - 31st October	
(b)	1st Nov.- 30th April	

Phosphatase Test

Raw or untreated milk contains two enzymes known as peroxidase and phosphatase, both of which are destroyed by heat. The object of the test is therefore to discover the presence of phosphatase or in other words to assess the efficiency or otherwise of the pasteurising process. Incidentally, the test will also reveal the presence of added raw milk. The results of the test are classified as follows:-

<u>Units of Blue</u>	<u>Results described as -</u>
Below 2.3 units	Negative phosphatase test
2.3 to 6.0 units	Insufficient heat-treated
Over 6.0 units	Grossly under-treated

REGISTRATION AND LICENCES - MILK

Licences for the sale of Milk are issued by the Surrey County Council.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS. 1963.

The above Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963, and provided for:-

- (a) the inspection of all animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouse
- (b) a prohibition of the removal of carcasses or organs from the slaughterhouse until an inspection has been made
- (c) the stamping of carcasses, after inspection, as fit for consumption
- (d) provision for the Council to charge, subject to a maximum fee, for each carcass inspected
- (e) slaughterhouse occupiers to be required to give at least 24 hours notice of their intention to slaughter

Although the department is proud to have achieved a 100% inspection record over many years, the new Regulations did involve a certain amount of additional work. The marking of carcasses had to be in accordance with the Regulations, and records had to be kept to enable the necessary accounts to be rendered. The Council decided that the appropriate fees should be:-

2/6d per horse or bovine animal (cow, heifer, bull, steer or stirk)

9d per calf or pig

6d per sheep, lamb or goat

During the year a sum of £33. 17s. 9d. has been charged for the inspection of carcasses.

CHARLWOOD SLAUGHTERHOUSE

It will be recalled that pending the re-building of the Merstham Slaughterhouse in the Borough of Reigate, the East Surrey Master Butchers' Association used the Charlwood Slaughterhouse, and by arrangement with the Chief Public Health Inspector to the Borough of Reigate, the services of the Reigate Public Health Inspectors were freely given to assist in the meat inspection work.

The new slaughterhouse at Merstham was completed and brought into force in May, 1963, when the East Surrey Master Butchers' Association ceased to use the Charlwood Slaughterhouse. During the period the Master Butchers' Association used the Charlwood Slaughterhouse, the following animals were slaughtered and inspected.

Cows	125
Bullocks and Heifers	751
Pigs	2,344
Sheep and Lambs	790
Sows	216
Calves	94
Steers	<u>3</u>
	4,323



Meat and Slaughterhouses

The number of animals slaughtered in the two slaughterhouses is given in the following table:-

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed (if known)					
Charlwood	504	2,148	3,673	976	7
Ockley	-	17	38	-	-
Number inspected	504	2,165	3,711	976	7
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	11	21	2	
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	117	13	324	107	
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	23.8%	1.1%	9.2%	11.1%	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	19	
Percentage of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.4%	Nil	Nil	1.9%	
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	NA	NA	NA	
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	10	NA	NA	NA	
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	NA	NA	NA	
<u>WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED</u>					
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs	
Carcasses	2,410	436	1,041	660	
Heads	193	-	-	227	
Livers	1,397	19	425	105	
Other Offal	46	-	-	65	

Charlwood Slaughterhouse (cont.)

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the way in which the Reigate Corporation Public Health Inspectors assisted in the inspection work at the Charlwood Slaughterhouse.

UN SOUND FOOD

As in previous years a considerable quantity of food found to be unfit was surrendered for destruction or disposal. The principal reasons for the unfitness of canned foodstuffs are burst, blown and leaky tins, and in other foodstuffs decomposition. In all the Public Health Inspectors made 61 visits for the purpose of dealing with unsound foods.

All surrendered foodstuffs are disposed of at the Reigate Refuse Destruction Works.

CANNED FRUIT

	<u>Total</u>
Pineapple rings	35
Fruit Salad	4
Plums	28
Apples	7
Peaches	11
Cherries	258
Apricot Pulp	30
Blackberries	52
Pears	50
Peach Pulp	5
Gr. pefruit	23
Greengages	57
Rhubarb	1
Gooseberries	4
Oranges	1
Tomatoes	457

CANNED MEAT

Pressed Ham	13
Pork Shoulder	13
Skinless Shoulder Ham	71
Corned Beef	10
Chopped Pork	74
Luncheon Meat	23
Gammon Ham	5
Stewed Steak	4
Braised Steak	1
Irish Stew	1
Tongue	1
Chickens	4

CANNED VEGETABLES

Beans	26
Peas	5
Spinach	1
Diced Swede	2
Diced Beetroot	1
Carrots	1

Unsound Food (cont.)

OTHERS

	Total
Tomato Puree	6
Cherry Pie Filling	1
Spaghetti	1
Red Salmon	1
Danish Cream	12
Golden Syrup	1

HOUSING

Closure or Demolition of Unfit Houses

In May, 1963, the Public Health Committee received a report on unfit houses in the parish of Holmwood. This was the fourth report on unfit houses to be considered by the Public Health Committee since the completion of the Hobhouse Survey in 1948.

Many changes have taken place in Holmwood in the intervening period. In 1948, twenty-seven houses were regarded as unfit. Since that time these have been repaired and improved to a satisfactory standard. One had been demolished and two had ceased to be used as dwellings. In 1963, however, the position was that some 30 dwellings, 27 of which had been previously reported, the condition of the 3 others had deteriorated to such an extent that action was called for. Of the 30 houses, therefore, reported in 1948 and 1963, only one remains to be dealt with.

The three additional houses were -

Vine Bungalow
"Lyndhurst" and
"Hillview", Shellwood Manor, Leigh.

which are further referred to below.

The owners of the following dwellings were invited by means of a Time and Place Notice to discuss the condition of their premises in order that their future use could be determined:-

Nos. 1-2 Ryders Cottages, Oakwood Hill
"Ridsdale", Parkgate Road, Newdigate and
"Windyridge" Bungalow, Lowfield Heath

Undertakings not to re-occupy after the present tenants are rehoused were accepted in respect of

Nos. 1-2 Ryders Cottages and
"Ridsdale", Newdigate

Demolition Order was made on

"Kenwood, Parkgate Road, Newdigate

(this Demolition Order was not to be enforced until alternative accommodation had become available to the occupiers.)

Housing (cont.)

Premises demolished as the result of previous Demolition Orders were:

Nos. 1-2 Vine Cottages, Holmwood
Vine Bungalow, Holmwood
1 Mission Hall Cottages, Charlwood
1-2 Woolbarn Cottages, "
1-2 Heathside Cottages, "

Undertakings cancelled as following the re-conditioning of premises previously regarded as unfit:-

Nos. 1-2 Sun Cottages, Charlwood.

Repair of Unfit Dwellings - Housing Act, 1957, Public Health Act, 1936 Rent Act, 1957

These three Acts contain provisions whereby the repair of dwellings may be brought about. Under the Housing Act a local authority may require the repair of any house which is unfit for human habitation, and which can be made so fit at reasonable cost. Failure by the person having control of the house to execute the required works, the local authority may themselves execute the work in default and recover their expenses. In considering whether a dwelling is unfit the Council may take into account the condition with regard to the following matters:-

- (a) Repair
- (b) Stability
- (c) Freedom from damp
- (d) Natural lighting
- (e) Ventilation
- (f) Drainage and sanitary conveniences
- (g) Water Supply
- (h) Facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for disposal of waste water

The Public Health Act, 1936 contains a number of provisions by which certain specific matters relating to premises may be dealt with, among which may be mentioned the following:-

Drainage of existing buildings	Section 39
Soil pipe and ventilation shafts	" 40
Closet accommodation	" 43-47
Cesspools - overflowing or leaking	" 50
Dangerous and dilapidated buildings	" 58
Removal of house refuse	" 72-75
Dirty or verminous premises	" 83
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance	" 92

Details of the Notices served under the various headings are set out in the Tables on pages 39 and 40.

Housing (Cont.)

Works in default of or by agreement with the owners were carried out at -

Orchard Cottage

Little House

Southbank

South Courtyard and Kinnersley, Kinnersley Manor, Sidlow.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The greater emphasis in housing in 1963, as in 1962, was in the reconditioning and improvement of dwellings with the aid of the Improvement Grant Schemes.

- (a) Standard Grants where an owner desires to provide certain standard amenities such as bath, water closet, hot water system, wash-hand basin and food store. This type of grant can be claimed as of right, subject to a maximum of £155 made up as follows:-

(i)	For a fixed bath and shower in a bathroom	£25
(ii)	For a wash-hand basin	£ 5
(iii)	For a hot water supply which must connect to a sink as well as bath and shower and wash-hand basin	£75
(iv)	For a water closet in or contiguous to the house	£40
(v)	For satisfactory facilities for storing food	£10

- (b) Discretionary Grants are, as the heading implies, available at the discretion of the Council, for a wide range of improvements which will result in a house being thoroughly modernised and brought up-to-date. Such a grant is not available for repairs or renewal or for remedying defects brought about by poor or neglected maintenance.

To be eligible for a Discretionary Grant the estimated cost of the improvement must not be less than £100 and the maximum grant is £400.

After Improvement works have been carried out the house must comply with the following twelve points:-

- (i) have a life of 30 years or have a life which is likely to be more than 15 years
- (ii) Be in good state of repair and substantially free from damp
- (iii) Have each room properly lighted and ventilated
- (iv) have adequate supply of wholesome water laid on inside the dwelling

Improvement Grants (cont.)

- (v) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying **hot water for domestic purposes**
- (vi) have a fixed bath (or shower) in a separate room
- (vii) have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water closet
- (viii) be provided with a sink or sinks with suitable arrangements for disposal of waste water
- (ix) have a proper drainage system
- (x) be provided in each room with adequate points for gas or electric lighting (where reasonably available)
- (xi) be provided with adequate facilities for heating
- (xii) have satisfactory facilities for storing, preparing and cooking food.

During the year approval was given to 46 applications for Discretionary Grants totalling £14,904, and 13 Standard Grants totalling £1,321. 13s. 6d.

The standard amenities to be provided in these 13 Standard Grant applications were:-

Bath or Shower in bathroom	12
Wash-hand basin	14
Hot Water Supply	15
Water Closet	12
Food Store	10

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

In the district at the end of the year 1963 the following Caravan Sites had been licensed:-

	<u>Caravans</u>
Blue Ridges, Vann Lane, Ockley	14
" " " " "	2
<u>Broome Hall, Coldharbour</u>	1
<u>Bushbury Farm, Betchworth</u>	1
Cambridge Lodge Hotel, Horley	80
Capel Laundry, Capel	2
Cottages, The Boxhill Road, Tadworth	6
<u>Farney Glen, Horley</u>	1
<u>Five Oaks, Broad Lane, Newdigate</u>	1
<u>Honeywood Poultry Farm, Horley</u>	1
New Close Farm, Beare Green	56
(iii) Newdigate Caravan Park	66
<u>Lower Gages Farm, Capel</u>	1

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. (cont.)

	<u>Caravans</u>
Oaklands Bungalow, Leigh	1
<u>Osbrooks Farm, Capel</u>	1
<u>Reedlings, The</u>	1
Rickwood Caravan Site, Beare Green	102
<u>Russ Hill Hotel, Sunningwood</u>	1
(i) Seven Acres, Walliswood	2
(ii) Silver Birches, Mill Lane, Newdigate	1
Sundials, Horley	8
<u>Sunnyside, Horley</u>	1
<u>Wattlehurst Farm, Capel</u>	1
<u>Woodside, Bennets Wood, Capel</u>	1
<u>Wymbletons Farm, Holmwood</u>	1
(i) Recreational Site	
(ii) Limited to 100 days per annum	
(iii) 32 Residential 34 Recreational Caravans	

Those sites underlined are subject to temporary planning permission, in most cases on an annual basis.

The conditions which apply to Site Licences received very careful consideration, not only on the part of the Public Health Committee, but also on the part of the Planning Committee. The following conditions may be regarded as standard conditions as far as the Dorking and Horley Rural District Council is concerned, but conditions regarding the number of sanitary conveniences, i.e. baths, basins and/or showers, varies in the number of caravans on the site.

Conditions of Licence

1. The number of caravans stationed on the land shall not exceed at any time.
2. Every caravan shall not be less than 20 feet from any other caravan in a separate occupation.
3. Site roads shall be provided of a width not less than 9ft. and where such roads are 13ft. or more in width, shall be suitably signposted to permit the operation of one-way traffic only.
4. Every caravan standing shall be provided with a footpath with a hard surface at least 2ft. 6 ins. wide, and connecting the entrance to the caravan to the site road.
5. Water standpipes connected to the mains supply shall be provided on the site in such positions as may be approved by the Council and so that no caravan standing shall be more than 60ft. from a standpipe; in the case of each standpipe:-

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 (cont.)

- (a) There shall be provided a suitable cock for the drawing-off of water for domestic use and
 - (b) in addition there shall be provided a suitable cock for use for the purposes referred to in the next following condition
6. For the purpose of fire fighting there shall be provided in the case of each standpipe provided in pursuance of the foregoing condition a continuous length not less than 100ft. of rubber hose, having an internal diameter of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. connected permanently to the cock and fitted with a nozzle of non-ferrous metal, having an internal diameter of the hose; the hose shall be so accommodated to the satisfaction of the Council as to be in a conspicuous position, suitably protected, readily accessible and capable of being made available for immediate use in an emergency
7. For the purpose of fire fighting, every caravan standing shall be provided with either (a) a receptacle of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water capacity which shall be kept filled with water, dry sand or dry earth or (b) a suitable fire extinguisher in either case so accommodated as to be protected against the effects of weather or misuse, and the occupier of the site shall on being required from time to time certify to the Council that the terms of this condition are being complied with
8. There shall be provided the following minimum toilet facilities the drainage of which shall be by connection to the public sewer or to other approved disposal plant
- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| (a) <u>For Men</u> | W.C.s. | (b) <u>For Women</u> | W.C.s |
| | Urinals | | Wash- |
| | Wash Basins | | basins |
| | Showers or | | Showers or |
| | Baths | | Baths |
- The water closets and urinals shall be provided with adequate flushing arrangements and the basins and shower or bath shall be provided with an adequate supply of running hot and cold water
9. Laundry facilities shall be provided in a separate room with a deep sink with running hot and cold water, or suitable washing machine
10. There shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Council, a properly designed disposal point for the contents of chemical closets, together with an adequate supply of water for cleaning the containers.
11. Suitable arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Council for the drainage of surface water from carriageways, footpaths and paved areas.
12. An adequate number of refuse bins with close-fitting lids shall be provided in a position approved by the Council.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 (cont.)

13. Adequate storage accommodation shall be provided for the use of occupiers of caravans on the site, in such positions separate from the caravans, and of such types as may be approved by the Council, and in any case so sited as to be not less than 10ft. from every caravan other than the caravan for which accommodation is provided, subject thereto no structure of any description whatsoever shall be placed or erected on the site without the prior approval of the Council.
14. Adequate space in a position or positions approved by the Council shall be kept available for use for the parking of not less than cars; and so much of such space shall be properly paved as will accommodate all cars requiring parking space on the site from time to time
15. A single space of not less than one-tenth of the site area shall be kept available for children's games and other recreational purposes
16. At all times when caravans are stationed on the site for the purpose of human habitation, all facilities and equipment provided in pursuance of the conditions of this licence or otherwise shall be properly maintained to the Council's satisfaction.
17. At all times when caravans are stationed on the site for the purpose of human habitation, a copy of this licence shall be displayed on the site from time to time:-
 - (a) the make and type of the caravan
 - (b) the number, if any, of the standing on which the caravan is stationed
 - (c) The name and former address of the owner of the caravan or of the occupier thereof, if he is not also the owner
 - (d) the date on which the caravan arrived on and departed from the site, the dates (where different) on which the owner or occupier of the caravan so arrived and departed

and such Register shall be kept available for inspection at all reasonable times by any authorised officer of the Council.

GATWICK AIRPORT

The annual report for 1963 would not be complete without a reference to the work carried out at London (Gatwick) Airport. Apart from the inspections necessary to meet the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, with regard to catering establishments and the Factories Act, 1957, with regard to work places, the Public Health Inspectors are engaged in two aspects which are to say the least time consuming.

The first and probably most important task is the inspection of imported food. By the Imported Food Regulations 1937-48, no food-stuffs may be imported into the country for sale for human consumption unless it has been examined by a competent authority and found fit for human consumption.

The department has applied itself to these Regulations in a serious manner, and conscientious endeavour has been made to see all imported foodstuffs. A one hundred per cent inspection is not, however, always possible, due to non-availability of staff and the uncertain times of arrival. Many of the foodstuffs imported are of the luxury or exotic class in which unfitness arising from decomposition is unlikely to be found, because of the high quality and high prices, but, since some other countries do not control crop spraying to the extent one would desire a frequent check is made for residual pest sprays, and in this the department has been greatly helped by the Public Analyst Mr. D. D. Moir.

Among articles examined are:-

- Apricots (fresh)
- Avocado Pears
- Strawberries
- Tomatoes
- Black and White Grapes
- Melons
- Mangoes

Lesser known vegetables - Karrella and Blindi have also been examined.

The total imports in 1963 were 463 tons.

The second task is to supervise and carry out the disinsection of aircraft. Certain overseas administrations notably those of India and Pakistan insist that an aircraft landing within their boundaries must carry among other documents, a certificate stating that the aircraft in question has been properly disinfected in accordance with the procedure which is fully set out in Schedule VIII of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946 and in the Pakistan Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1950.

The method of disinsection is to use aerosol "bombs" containing D.D.T./Pyrethrum/Froon. Official certificates are issued by the Chief Public Health Inspector acting on the authority of the Ministry of Health. Twenty-five aircraft were disinfected in 1963 and in type they ranged between Boeing 707's, DC 4's and 6's and a D.H. Dove.

The Council make a charge for the service of the Public Health Inspectors in this connection of £7. 7s. 0d. per aircraft.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1962

This Act came into operation early in 1963, and requires that all premises where cats or dogs are boarded for business purposes shall be licensed with the local authority, who will attach conditions relating to the types of accommodation, feeding facilities, prevention of the spread of infectious disease and precautions against fire.

The Local Authority may make a charge not exceeding 10/- for the licence. The Council places the responsibility for the inspection of Animal Boarding Establishments upon the Public Health Department.

National Assistance Act, 1948-1951, Section 31

Meals for Old People

In July, 1959, the Public Health Committee considered a request from the Women's Voluntary Service for assistance in the establishment of a "Meals on Wheels" scheme for the benefit of elderly or handicapped persons in the parishes of Charlwood and Harley. W.V.S. members would distribute the meals, obtained from a local canteen at agreed prices, by means of their own transport. It was expected that 100 meals would be provided per week.

The Council agreed to make a contribution which was originally 10d. per meal, and later 1/1 per meal. The contribution from the 1st October, 1962 was increased to 1/6. The Council also agreed to a mileage allowance of 6d. per mile. In addition, the Council purchased four sets of equipment for keeping the meals hot, at a cost of £116. 8s. 6d.

In the twelve months ended 31st December, 1963, 4,021 hot meals were supplied, involving a mileage of 4,193. Although the estimated number of meals required (i.e. 100 per week) has not been reached there is little doubt that the recipients are really appreciative of this service and great credit is due to those ladies of the W.V.S. who, in all weathers, have striven to maintain the supply of hot meals to elderly and handicapped persons.

Section 50

By Section 50 of this Act it is the duty of County District Councils to arrange for the burial of the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, if it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body had been or are being made, otherwise than by the Authority. The Council may recover from the estate of the deceased persons, or from any person who was liable to maintain the deceased immediately before his death, the expenses incurred, after taking into account any death benefit payable under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

The Council was called upon to exercise its responsibility under this Section once during the year. The total expenses were £27. 10s. 0d.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

There are no smoke control areas designated in the Rural District.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following Return relating to work carried out under the above Act has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:-

	<u>Type of Property</u>				<u>Agricultural</u> (5)
	(1)	<u>Non-Agricultural</u> (2)	(3)	(4)	
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses (inc. Council houses)	All other (including Business premises)	Total of Cols. (1), (2), (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's district	18	9,675	764	10,457	439
II. Total number of <u>properties inspected as a result of notification</u>	18	325	52	395	22
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat	8	24	1	33	2
Major	3	280	38	221	17
Minor	-				
House mouse	-	2	1	3	1
Major	-	19	12	31	2
Minor					
III. Total number of <u>properties inspected in the course of Survey under the Act</u>	19	1,111	121	1,322	49

Type of Property

	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>			<u>Agricultural</u>	
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling-houses (inc. Council houses)	(3) All other (including Business premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1),(2),(3)	(5)
III.					
Common Rat	11	3	1	15	-
Major	3	167	19	191	-
Minor					
Common Mouse	-	4	1	5	-
Major	-	15	9	24	-
Minor					
IV					
Total No. of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	9	125	35	169	Nil
No. of properties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat	1	12	2	15	Nil
Major	3	25	14	42	Nil
Minor					
House Mouse	-	2	1	3	Nil
Major	-	8	6	14	Nil
Minor					
V. Total re-inspections carried out	-	-	-	-	-
VI. No. of infested properties in Sections III, IIII and IV treated by I.A.	29	694	121	882	35

Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural		(3) All other (including Business premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2), (3)
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling-houses (inc. Council houses)		
VII. Total re-treatments	-	-	-	-
VIII. No. of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act				
(a) Treatment	-	-	1	1
(b) Structural work	-	-	-	-
IX. Cases in which default action taken following issue of Notices under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	1	1
X. Legal proceedings	-	-	-	-
XI. Block control schemes carried out		29		

Minor increase in Common Rat population

Pests Officer absent from duty for a period of 6 weeks due to road accident

